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One insertion	\$1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
One month	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Three months	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
Six months	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
One year	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800

COUNTY DIRECTORY.
Circuit Court.—Hon. R. P. Phipps, Jr., Judge.
V. B. Young, Com. Att'y.
J. M. Crawford, Clerk.
County Court.—Hon. M. M. Cassidy, Judge.
J. D. Reid, County Attorney.
J. B. Garrett, Clerk.
C. B. Tipton, Sheriff.
W. G. Ragan, Deputy.
T. H. Probert, Jailor.
OLIVE COURT.—E. B. Garrett, Judge.
J. W. Burroughs, Marshal.
Thos. Metcalfe, Pros. Att'y.

BUSINESS CARDS.
KAZBIRIG'S WITNESS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office on Main Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Jan. 9-17

J. M. BENT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
Will practice in Montgomery, Bath and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE—Up stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-17

B. A. SEAVERT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to his care.
Office North side Public Square.
Jan. 9-17

REID & REID,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business confided to their care. Special attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the United States Government.
Jan. 9-17

W. H. HOLT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, and the adjoining counties. REFERENCE—General Wm. L. Jackson, formerly Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit of Va., and now resident attorney, Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE—Up stairs, entrance one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-17

TURNER & CORNELIUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
Will practice in Montgomery, Bath, Powell, and Clarke counties, and in the Court of Appeals.
Jan. 9-17

D. P. DRAPER, M. D.
R. G. DRAPER, M. D.
DRS. DRAPER.
Office in Rooms over Wyatt & Co's store, where they will always be found except on Sabbath and holidays.
Special attention given to chronic skin diseases.
Jan. 9-17

G. M. McMAHAN,
Dental Surgeon.
MOUNT STERLING, KY.
Office one door below Reese's Jewelry Store.
Jan. 9-17

T. H. RIGGERS,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
MT. STERLING, KY.
Office over Manlin's Shoe Store.
Main Street.
March 6.

DR. JAMES THORNTON,
Practicing Physician.
MT. STERLING, KY.
TENDERS his professional services to the people of Mt. Sterling and vicinity.
Office and Residence on Main Street opposite the Presbyterian Church.
April 10-17

DR. J. J. McMAHAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office of public National Hotel, Mt. Sterling.
Where one of them is always to be found, day and night unless professionally absent.
Jan. 9-17

ROBERT MOORE,
Portrait, Animal, and Landscape Painter.
PORTRAITS of fine stock, and horses, painted on reasonable terms. Photographic portraits enlarged to any size up to life, on paper or canvas painted in oil colors.
STUDIO—Over Taffelberg & Co's store, Winchester, Ky.
Jan. 9-17

STUART, TAYLOR & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain and Country Produce Generally.
COAL, SALT, LUMBER, ETC.
Yard and Warehouse near Freight Depot.
Jan. 23-17

G. C. KNIFFIN,
—DEALER IN—
Cooking Ranges, Stoves, Grates.
Iron and Marble Mantels.
Tin-Ware, Pumps, Wooden-Ware,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
M. J. Power
Is now prepared to execute anything in his line in the most tasteful and workmanlike manner. His facilities are ample for executing all kinds of

Painting, Graining,
AND PAPER HANGING.
Imitation of WOOD and MARBLE done in the highest style of the art. Being a practical workman, and one of large experience in some of the principal cities, he is fully prepared to do anything in his line in the LATEST STYLE.
Call and examine specimens at my shop on Main Street, next door to Lindsay & Stevens Cabinet Shop (up stairs).
Respectfully,
April 30-17

HOUSE, SIGN,
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
M. J. Power
Is now prepared to execute anything in his line in the most tasteful and workmanlike manner. His facilities are ample for executing all kinds of

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Respectfully,
April 30-17

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April 30-17

THE KENTUCKY SENTINEL.

VOLUME I.

MOUNT STERLING, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868.

NUMBER 34.

Select Poetry.

CHAWIN' GUM.

She did not smoke nor did she drink
Beer, Porter, Ale or Rum;
But oh! she had one serious fault—
That lovely girl chewed gum.
Her mouth was busy all the time,
And never did she come
To Church or any public place,
Without her chewing gum.
The force of habit's strong as death;
And when her time shall come,
Her epitaph we hope to see—
"She died of chewing gum."

WEARY OF THE NIGHT.

BY THOMAS DUCHASAN READ.

The shadow of the midnight hours
Falls like a mantle round my form;
And all the stars like autumn flowers,
Are banished by the whirling storm.
The demon clouds throughout the sky
Are dancing in their strange delight,
While winds unweary play—but I
Am weary of the night.
Then rise, sweet maiden mine arise,
And dawn upon me with thine eyes.
The hidden, like a lover, stands,
And taps against thy window pane;
The willow, with its slender hands,
Is harping on the silver rain.
I've watched thy gleaming taper die,
And hope departed with the light.
The winds unweary play—but I
Am weary of the night.
Then rise, sweet maiden mine arise,
And dawn upon me with thine eyes.

Miscellaneous.

Our Candidates and the Conservative Republicans.

We do not deny that the great majority of the Conservative Republicans are heartily with us, and will stand with us shoulder to shoulder in support of our candidates—Seymour and Blair—in the struggle in which we are engaged, to bring the administration of the Government within the limits of the Federal Constitution. We have ample reason for this belief, and we rejoice for the country's sake, at the manliness, good sense, and patriotic motives which have led them to abandon a once powerful party when it unmasked its real and revolutionary designs, and came out boldly, uniting with us, for the most sacred, time-honored, and vital rights of the people. With them as allies, we have joined hearts and hands; with them we will fight the good fight into which a good cause calls us; and with them, by the blessing of Heaven, and the power lodged in heavy blows and popular majorities, we shall triumph.

But still there are no doubt some Conservative Republicans lagging behind, who are not in full sympathy with us, who stand halting between two opinions and who nevertheless desire to be on the side of truth, justice, and the Constitution. They say, perhaps, that they would have been with us had we placed at the head of our Presidential ticket a man less compromising than Horatio Seymour. With all due respect for their objections, we are constrained to say that we consider them untimely, and, moreover, not altogether worthy of men who really desire to stand at their country's side in the hour of danger, and defend her against some of her own children who are madly seeking to destroy her liberties. To them, indeed, as to us, it should be a matter of little consequence who bears our banner, so that the inscription on the banner is what it should be. They should bear in mind that it is in the nature of things that we can not all have the man whom we may individually prefer. The best that we can do is to have a cause that is just and good, and entrust it to the best man that is possible under the circumstances. Leaving aside all prejudices, and taking up the issue of to-day, what possible objection can any Conservative Republican reasonably have to Mr. Seymour? There is not one of such who will not bear witness to his eminent talents, his administrative abilities, his pure patriotism, his exalted virtues, and his unspotted private character. They will not certainly deny to the platform on which he stands, for it is eminently wise and conservative; to the principles he holds, so far as they apply to the present contest, for the same as those held by Washington and Adams, Hamilton and Jackson, and Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Webster, and a long line of other illustrious names of both political parties; to the cause of which he is the standard bearer, for the most sacred cause in which men can engage—the struggle of a people to

save their country from ruin. The most glorious of all enterprises is to make a country free, and the next is, to see to it that that freedom is not lost; and it is for this that the great conservative element of the country, led by Horatio Seymour, are going forth to fight.

Now, on going over our cause with such conservative Republicans as may be inclined to hesitate, we find—what? That our Presidential candidate is able, irreproachable, experienced, and in all respects most eminently fitted for the high and responsible place to which they have resolved to elect him; that he stands upon a platform and upon principles that are irrefragable, and which he is bound to carry out, and that the cause of which he is leader—made so against his own wishes, and by a flummery of a man of his countryman which he could not resist—is one which appeals spontaneously and with irresistible power to every heart. Now, what more, or can, they or other men want? What appeal can be made to them that their country does not make through these considerations to which we have adverted?—What keeps—their to whom we speak—back from joining with us heartily, wholly and with a will? What is it? Prejudice! What! prejudice at such a time as this, when great principles are at stake? Prejudice? What does duty call us to the rescue of free institutions in this continent, our laws and liberties—call us by every of obligation which love of country, the relief of kindred from despotic chains, self-preservation, and whatever else we value most can suggest—and does prejudice hold us back? Is this manly, is it worthy, is it wise, is it patriotic? When the judgment and the heart are convinced, shall prejudice be allowed to step in and overrule men to their country's ruin and against her salvation? Is prejudice omnipotent, then, in the breasts of really patriotic men? Many of our conservative Republican brethren fought under Mr. C. Can I ever forget for one instant, when their right arm was needed, to hesitate to rush into the breach—yes into the jaws of death—at his word of command, I cause that they were not in fully official sympathy with their leader? They and he fought for the same cause and with the same object. Why can they not go forth in the same fraternal? They may not be in all respects in entire sympathy with all of Mr. Seymour's political opinions, but they are in entire sympathy with his objects and aims in the present struggle, for these objects and aims are but to complete and perfect by statesmanship, what they, in common with demagogues won by arms. They see the deplorable condition of the country, due wholly to the incapacity, the venality, and the bad faith of the Radical party, and the necessity for a reformation. They see a platform and principles put forth by the New York Convention, which they do in their hearts endorse, and which they feel convinced would, if brought into practical operation in the administration of the Government, it would bring about that reformation, and yet does prejudice permit them to waver and falter with them—yes as to the course they will pursue, what cause they will espouse—Seymour or Grant's—and whether they will do what they can to save the institutions of their country, or let them perish, and all because Mr. Seymour is not their first choice for a standard-bearer? We trust, as we certainly believe there is not much patriotism in the country, if it can be called patriotism at all, that stands on such narrow ground.—*National Intelligencer.*

HAVE YOU ENEMIES? Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. He is so easily worked that everybody has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks himself, and speaks what he thinks. He is sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark:—"They are sparks which if they do not blow will go out themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop and dispute you but do as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk; there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to join and acknowledge their errors.

It is stated that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth a blacksmith made a lock and key and fastened to it a gold chain, all of which articles were so minute that the chain was fastened round a flea's neck and the lively little beast trotted about thus fettered with perfect ease. Mr. Darwin ought to enlighten us as to the effect of domestication on the size of a flea.

The New York Riots—Who Was Responsible for them.

The following letter is from General J. T. Miller, late Inspector-General of the State of New York. He is prepared to stand by and defend his statement of facts. No man knows more about the facts than General Miller, and no man's words in this State will go further:

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 29, 1868.
R. D. KEMP, Esq., Sir—The friends of Gov. Seymour are not required to take the defensive on the N. Y. Riots. Subsequent disclosures throw the responsibility upon the party then in power at Washington. It is now known to have been part of a conspiracy to place the city and State of New York under martial law in order to control the elections in 1863 and 1861. The outrage was cunningly devised, but poorly executed. First the regular fighting harbor of New York were stripped of troops, and thus became a source of danger instead of defense. The magazine on Governor's Island was left insufficiently guarded, and as was officially reported to me, during the riot, unopened. Every vessel of war was ordered to Hampton Roads, though a rebel cruiser was reported in the immediate neighborhood. The city and State were drained of their militia under urgent calls from the War Department. At this moment a draft was ordered and a quota apportioned confessedly unjust. Two city Congressional Districts (the 4th and 6th) were called upon for six hundred more conscripts than the two states of Vermont and New Hampshire; and the twelve Democratic districts were required to bear a much larger draft than the sixteen Republican districts poll nearly double the number of votes. These inequalities were admitted and commented upon by the public press, but they were not corrected, and, pending negotiations, secret orders were given to put the wheel in motion without notifying either General Wood, in command of the Department, or Governor Seymour, according to agreement, or even the mayor or police authorities of the city.

To secure a riot a Saturday was selected on which to commence the outrage, under the circumstances detailed, and a Sunday was actually allowed to intervene between the beginning and conclusion of the conspiracy. During these proceedings and in furtherance of the devilish design, articles of the most inflammatory character were daily published in the *Tribune* and kindred journals, and a report was industriously circulated that negro troops were being sent from Massachusetts to enforce the obnoxious draft in New York. There is reason to believe that a portion of Baker's infamous detestable circulated among the populace and in obedience to instructions led on to the beginning of the outbreak.

When the disorders began, Governor Seymour was known to be out of the State and the military authorities refused State aid (promptly tendered in his name by one of his staff then in the city) with which to quell the riot in its first manifestation. The troops ordered by telegraph from Rochester, Syracuse and elsewhere in the interior did not arrive, and the only remedy suggested by Republican papers and Republican leaders was a proclamation of martial law, and such a proclamation was actually prepared in advance, and placed in the hands of General Wool. He hesitated and the *Tribune* demanded his removal; and his subordinate Gen. Harvey Brown refused to obey his orders.

Gen. B. F. Butler, fresh from his raid upon the beauty and bloat of New Orleans, subsequently came on and established his headquarters at the Hoffman House, proclaiming his purpose with the swagger of a bravo and the leer of a villain. Before this the colored Orphan Asylum had been burned by the conspiracy or at least in consequence of the neglect of the Republican Police Commission, or one of them; the riot was stimulated into excess by the agent and agency referred to. Martial law was the end designed from the beginning, and there were to be the apology for its proclamation and enforcement.

The conspiracy failed owing to the fact and fitness of Governor Seymour—it failed as a prior scheme in the same quarter for the deposition of President Lincoln failed the winter before, and it failed from the same cause, namely, the integrity of Governor Seymour. Hence the vindictive ness of the conspirators toward him who had twice frustrated their designs. It is the criminal's old game of shouting "stop, thief," in order to divert the attention from himself. In conclusion we need not say that Governor Seymour did not address the rioters at any time or place as his friends; but he did convene good citizens to maintain order and did speak to them—Mayor Ord and Sheriff Lynch standing by him—and by his high and noble action, he saved the city from utter ruin, and saved the country from a civil war.

The Prospects in Kansas in November.

The Republican papers in the East and the Bullies in Kansas place this State beyond doubt in the Radical column in the Presidential election. They are by far too sanguine. We can assure our friends throughout the State that by active and energetic work the Democracy can carry the State. While this is the first time in our history when we have had an organization of the party, outside of two or three counties, our opponents are badly demoralized—made whatever nominations they may on the 9th of September, they will fail to be satisfactory to a large section of their party, and the "cohesive power of plunder," malice and hate will not be sufficient to find the party together. It will be found a trisum in this election, that when rogues fall out honest men get their chance.

The leaders of the Radical party being principally composed of rogues and men who have "taken themselves rich in the name of liberty," will drive whole battalions of honest Republicans into our ranks, while our columns move on with measured tread to victory. To the Democrats of Kansas in every county we say, perfect your organizations, enroll every man who has grown sick of Radical plunder and misrule into your clubs, take off your coats and go to work, and as sure as the November election arrives victory will be yours. Nominate a full ticket in every county, without regard to success or defeat, and work like men who have a country to save and liberty to transmit to their posterity, and all will be well.

Radical Election Figures.

Several of the Radical papers have been figuring at the electoral vote, trying to show Grant elected, but are unable to count enough votes to insure success. The South Bend Register, Schuyler Colfax's home organ, gives the following table as the best the Radical ticket can do:

circumstances detailed, and a Sunday was actually allowed to intervene between the beginning and conclusion of the conscription.

During these proceedings and in furtherance of the devilish design, articles of the most inflammatory character were daily published in the *Tribune* and kindred journals, and a report was industriously circulated, that negro troops were being sent from Massachusetts to enforce the obnoxious draft in New York. There is reason to believe that a portion of Baker's infamous articles is circulated among the populace, and in obedience to instructions led on to the beginning of the outbreak.

When the disorders began, Governor Seymour was known to be out of the State, and the military authorities refused State aid. (promptly tendered in his name by General his staff then in the city) with which to quell the riot in its first manifestation.

The troops ordered by telegraph from Rochester, Syracuse and elsewhere in the interior did not arrive, and the only remedy suggested by Republican papers and Republican leaders was a proclamation of martial law, and such a proclamation was actually prepared in advance, and placed

It will be seen by this table that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri are conceded to the Democracy. They at once give up Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Virginia—but claim Mississippi, a State which has already gone Democratic—and by claiming the latter they still lack eight votes of enough to elect their ticket. But conceding that the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will not be counted, this takes seven votes from the table, and by giving them all the other States claimed, which we do not concede, it still leaves the Radical ticket, by their own showing, four short of an election. But in addition to this the States of Indiana, Nevada, Nebraska and Wisconsin claimed in the above table, are sure to go Democratic, which will reduce their electoral vote to 117, or thirty-one short of an election, with the vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas excluded. Let them do as they please, the Radicals are certain to be defeated. Their own organs and leaders reveal enough in their figuring, and nations to prove this fact, and that Horatio Seymour will be the next President.

The Withdrawal of Judge Young.

Last week we expressed our high admiration of the patriotism and self-sacrificing disposition of the Hon. John D. Young. He well knew, as did most of his warmest friends, that should he make the race for congress this fall, and elect, he would not be permitted to be sworn in as a representative from this district. This information caused him to withdraw from the contest, and not to seek, or accept, a re-election. We do not believe that he will now become the cat's paw of design men, and re-announce himself as a candidate. He has been urged to do so, now will he dishonor his stained name by so doing? We think not—we hope not, but should he, it would not be in a cause which would rally the people of old Fleming to his support. The course of the Maysville Bulletin in the premises is certainly very impudent and reprehensible. It was meant for no good, it will do no good. It is not endorsed by the people of the Bulletin's own county, for in it we find a decided expression of sentiment in favor of another policy. We hope that Judge Young will not listen to the call of the Bulletin but maintain his honor and dignity till the coming of the future with a reward for his noble patriotism.—*Lebanon Democrat.*

My letter is already too long for July ending, or I would expose other accusations put forth by the enemies of Governor Seymour. Suffice it to say that he took a stand in alloting the men and hostilities began. He was then in Wisconsin, and gave sufficient aid in forwarding volunteers under the call of the President. On his return to New York, he promptly assisted Governor Morgan and Adjutant-General Williams, and received the public thanks of each of those Republican officials. As Governor he advised a vigorous prosecution and a speedy conclusion of the war, and promptly filled every call made upon his State. He preferred voluntary aid to the draft and manfully opposed unlawful arrests in the loyal States; but outside of these he joined no issue with the Government.

He was also emphatically the soldiers' friend. He originated more measures for their comfort on the field while on furlough than the Government or any other loyal State and as was officially reported to me, during the riot, unopened. Every vessel of war was ordered to Hampton Roads, though a rebel cruiser was reported in the immediate neighborhood. The city and State were drained of their militia under urgent calls from the War Department. At this moment a draft was ordered and a quota apportioned confessedly unjust. Two city Congressional Districts (the 4th and 6th) were called upon for six hundred more conscripts than the two states of Vermont and New Hampshire; and the twelve Democratic districts were required to bear a much larger draft than the sixteen Republican districts poll nearly double the number of votes. These inequalities were admitted and commented upon by the public press, but they were not corrected, and, pending negotiations, secret orders were given to put the wheel in motion without notifying either General Wood, in command of the Department, or Governor Seymour, according to agreement, or even the mayor or police authorities of the city.

Byron.

An English writer, in the course of a review of a new life of Byron, says: "His name did not appear on subscription lists, though his purse was always open to the needy; he wrote Hebrew melodies which a living critic has pronounced to be 'fringed with the spirit of Isaiah,' but he did not subscribe to the 'Propagation of the Gospel Society,' he abhorred slavery, but he did not swell the train of Mr. Wilberforce. He poured forth profusely descriptions of the glories of foreign lands, but he indulged in none of the sentiments which make Englishmen 'jadedly proud of their country.' In his opinions he was a kind of 'Hermit in London'—not one of the smooth and similar people whose verses edify and whose after-dinner speeches delight an approving public. He puzzled people quite as much as he delighted them, and, unluckily for himself, he delighted in puzzling them. But the hero of a reason is, as I will ever ride, with a slave in his triumphant chariot. The golden statue has always a foot of clay. Demos gets tired of his handsome and accomplished Alabaster, and next to the pleasure of eating him on the throne, is the pleasure of dragging him off it.

Neither consent of credible witnesses nor zeal in his champion is able to display Byron in a uniform light. Those who were admitted to his intimacy concern in their accounts of his mutability. He was at once silent and self-centered, free of speech, and shabby of demeanor; at times as a relative as Hamlet; at times as mocking and grotesque as Scarron. Highly generous and benevolent, he deemed no sacrifice for others too great, yet he delighted to tease his friends, as children delight in teasing their parents; and his correspondence shows him parodying writers whom he highly esteemed, or penning lampoons on those whom he had praised in verse, and to whom he had dedicated poems.

His literary tastes were not more consistent than his personal likings. He was among the foremost innovators in English poetry, and yet a worshiper at the shrine of Pope. There is reason for thinking him indifferent to Shakespeare; and through the poem which made him famous between bedtime and breakfast was written in the Spanish measure, he could not endure *The Merry Queen*. Like Horace Walpole, he reviled kings, yet there are few sympathies in his writings for 'King Mob,' he often attributed his own order, and yet he was proud of his Norman blood. He was consistent in his love for Shelley and Moore, and the strokes he most severely felt were those caused by the early deaths of his school and college friends. Shelley, by his scholarship, by his imaginative power, and his metaphysical speculations, inspired him with a kind of awe, which did not, however, interfere with true affection. Moore's society and correspondence afforded him nimble and unfeeling delight. Neither was there any variability in his demeanor to dependents. He knew their worth as well as he knew that of the parent who reared themselves in his favor. To the poet and the painter he was a kind of father and master, he played with, he instructed, he deceived, the Medway and the Thames.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.
As a remedy to soothe all nervous excitement, and in its truest sense, a *nerve*, there is, perhaps, no medicine the value of which is recognized so generally as Robb's Stomach Bitters; of which glass after going to bed is all that is required to produce a sound and healthful sleep. *Bretn & Young, Agents.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to buy Lumber, either **POPULAR, PINE or OAK**, will do well to call on us at our mill 2 1/2 miles south of Jeffersonville. We sell either the **MH, Jeffersonville**, or will deliver **lumber** where in the county, at the lowest fair price.

SALYER, SLEDD, & CO,
June 13-17.

The Radicals attempted to break up Democratic meeting near Warrensburg Mo., recently, but their leader being knocked down, they rapidly dispersed.

WARRANTED.
[m21.] A. VORISH

OPHTHALMIA,
Or, Inflammation of the Eyes, not a rare complaint
arises from a disordered state of the system, and
a few doses of Roback's Blood Pills will, in
most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause.
Breen & Young, Agents. x

Customers from a distance will be promptly attended to. Her store is now conveniently located to the Bank, the Picture Gallery, and the new Jewelry Store.
Mt. Sterling, Ky., April 26.

able to call and examine the stock, and they feel the utmost confidence in their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all.

HOFFMAN & CO.
Jan. 3, 1902.

open. Jan 16-11

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

MT STERLING, KY., Jan 2, 1868

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. The left edge of the page shows the binding, with visible stitching or staples. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, characteristic of old paper.